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By J. S. BAIRD, T.C.D.

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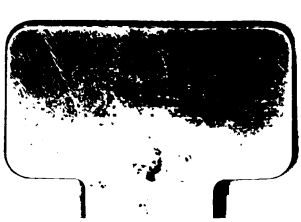

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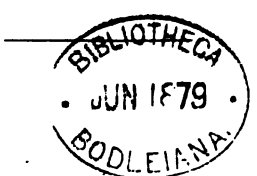

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INTRODUCTION.

THE GREEK DIALECTS.

THE Greek Dialects are those provincial peculiarities of speech which distinguished the inhabitants of different districts speaking the Greek language. All the Aryan tribes who settled themselves in Greece, the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and the Western Coast of Asia Minor, originally spoke a common language, from which subsequently arose the several provincial forms called Dialects.

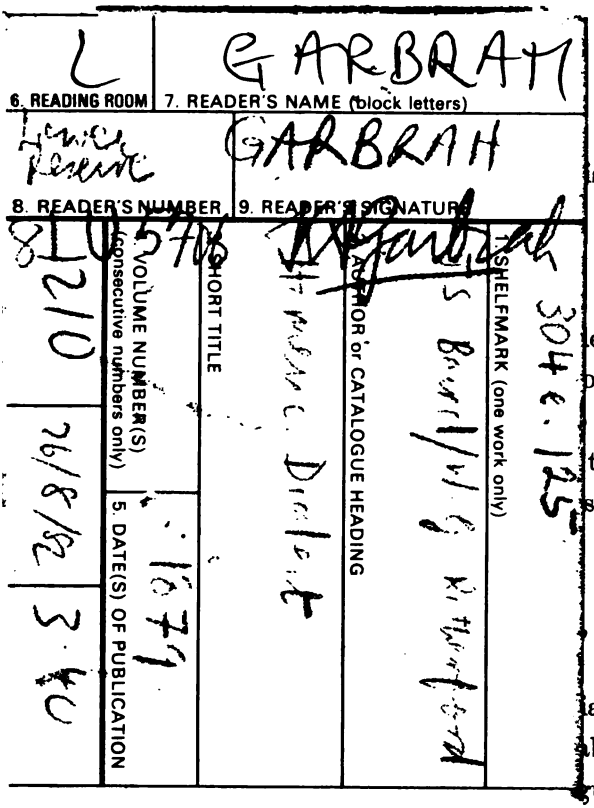
These Dialects are as follows:—

ÆOLIC, with the two varieties, LESBIAN and BŒOTIAN. The former was used by Sappho and Alcæus, the latter by Myrtis and Corinna.

DORIC, spoken by the Dorians. It is essentially the Dialect used by Pindar and Theocritus.

IONIC, comprising the OLD IONIC, the NEW IONIC, and the ATTIC.

The OLD IONIC is substantially the Dialect of the Homeric Poems, in which there are also a few Æolic and several Doric



s generally called the

from the history of

escendant of the OLD
DDLE, and NEW. The
; Thucydides and the
the remaining writers
s on the boundary line

forms in very many
broad and masculine

ar softness and weak-
ables, accumulation of
ual sounds.

cting the harshness of
hness of the IONIC, and
ed of all the Dialects.

hilip of Macedon and Alexander (previously to which each independent state used its own Dialect), the ATTIC, but not in its pure form, became the general language of the whole country. This common Greek Dialect (ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος) became in turn distinct from the ATTIC.

The Greek Testament and the Septuagint are examples of this Dialect in its degenerate state.

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EXAMPLES OF ELISION, SYNIZESIS, ETC. IN HOMER.

Elision, of which Apostrophe (') is the sign, is used in the following cases :—

αι in the verbal endings *-μαι, -ται, -νται, -σθαι* : as *βούλομ' ἐγώ, ἀρέσθ' ἐπί.*

οι in *σοι* and *μοι.*

α without limitation.

ε in all terminations, except *-ζε* and opt. *-ειε.* The ε of *ἰδέ* is never elided.

ῐ in the personal endings *-ασι, -ῃσι, -ησι, -ουσι, -ωσι,* and occasionally in the Dat. sing., and *ὅτι, that ;* never in *περί, τί.*

ο in *τοῦτο, δύο, ἀπό, ὑπό,* and the verbal endings *-το, -ντο.* Exceptions, *τό* and *πρό.*

ῠ is never elided.

Synizesis, which is the coalition of two vowel-sounds into one, is most frequently found when ε is the first of the two vowels : thus—

ε with *α* or *ᾳ*, as *ἡμέας.*	ε with *ο*, as *πλέονες.*
ε ,, *αι* ,, *ἔσσεαι.*	ε ,, *ω* ,, *πλέων.*
ε ,, *η* ,, *χρυσέην.*	ε ,, *οι* ,, *θεοῖσιν.*

Other examples are also found.

Crasis is limited to a few cases, chiefly—

αα in *τἄλλα* for *τὰ ἄλλα.*

αιε ,, *κἀγώ* for *καὶ ἐγώ.*

οα ,, *ὥριστος* for *ὁ ἄριστος.*

οε ,, *οὐμός* for *ὁ ἐμός, προὔπεμψα* for *προέπεμψα.*

ουε,, *οὕνεκα* for *οὗ ἕνεκα.*

Diæresis most frequently occurs in words in which two vowels were originally separated by the digamma, and in their compounds: as πάϊς for πάϝις.

Apocope, or the rejection of a short final vowel before a word beginning with a consonant, is common in Homer with the prepositions ἀνά, κατά, παρά, and the conjunction ἄρα. It is less frequent in the case of ἀπό and ὑπό. The final consonant is assimilated to the following consonant.

Contraction.—Contracted vowels are frequently extended: ᾱ into αα, η into ηη, ο into οω, ωο into ωω; but principally in contracted verbs.

Metathesis, or the transposition of consonants, takes place in many words, especially in stems containing a liquid, and frequently in the case of ρ with a preceding vowel.

Breathing.

The rough breathing is sometimes dropped, when its syllable is strengthened by the insertion of other letters, or altered by inflection: as from ἅλλομαι comes ἅλτο; ἡμῖν, ἄμμι; ἕκηλος, εὔκηλος; ἱέραξ, ἴρηξ.

HOMERIC DIALECT.

VARIATION OF LETTERS.

Vowels.

Attic $\bar{a}$	Homeric	$\alpha\iota$:	as $\alpha\grave{\iota}\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma = \grave{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\alpha\grave{\iota}\epsilon\acute{\iota} = \grave{\alpha}\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\acute{\iota} = \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$.
,, α	,,	η :	$\theta\omega\rho\acute{\eta}\xi = \theta\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi$, $\grave{\eta}\nu\epsilon\mu\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ from $\check{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\mu\circ\varsigma$.
		ϵ ;	$\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\epsilon\tau\circ = \delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\tau\circ$, $\beta\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\tau\circ = \beta\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\tau\circ$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\theta\rho\circ\nu = \beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\theta\rho\circ\nu$.
,, ϵ	,,	η :	$\tau\iota\theta\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\circ\varsigma = \tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\circ\varsigma$, and especially in nouns in $-\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ before a vowel.
		$\epsilon\iota$:	$\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma = \kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha = \tilde{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omega\varsigma = \tilde{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$, $\text{῾}\text{Ερ}\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma = \text{῾}\text{Ερ}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$. Only before vowels and semi-vowels.
,, $\epsilon\iota$	,,	ϵ :	$\grave{\omega}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha = \grave{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\grave{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota = \grave{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.
,, $\epsilon\circ$	,,	$\epsilon\upsilon$:	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\varsigma = \pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\circ\nu\epsilon\varsigma$.
,, $\epsilon\upsilon$	,,	$\eta\upsilon$:	$\grave{\eta}\acute{\upsilon} = \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, $\grave{\eta}\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon = \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$, $\grave{\eta}\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\circ\mu\circ\varsigma = \epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\kappa\circ\mu\circ\varsigma$.
,, η	,,	ϵ :	in subj. mood, as $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\delta\epsilon\tau\epsilon = \epsilon\tilde{\iota}\delta\eta\tau\epsilon$.
,, ι	,,	η :	$\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\eta}\beta\circ\lambda\circ\varsigma$, compound of $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ and $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$.
,, $\circ$	,,	υ :	$\check{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\delta\iota\varsigma$ from $\check{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\circ$.
		ω :	before vowels and semi-vowels, as $\Delta\iota\acute{\omega}\nu\upsilon\sigma\circ\varsigma = \Delta\iota\acute{\circ}\nu\upsilon\sigma\circ\varsigma$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega = \delta\acute{\upsilon}\circ$, $\tau\rho\omega\chi\acute{\alpha}\omega = \tau\rho\circ\chi\acute{\alpha}\omega$.
		$\circ\iota$:	$\pi\circ\iota\acute{\eta} = \pi\acute{\circ}\alpha$, $\pi\nu\circ\iota\acute{\eta} = \pi\nu\circ\acute{\eta}$.

Attic ο Homeric ου : νοῦσος = νόσος, οὐλόμενος = ὀλόμενος, Οὔλυμπος = Ὄλυμπος.

,, ου ,, ο : βόλεται = βούλεται, τρίπος = τρίπους.

,, ω ,, ο : occasionally in nouns, and when it is the characteristic vowel of the subj., as ἴομεν = ἴωμεν.

Rejection of Vowels.

α at the beginning of words.

ε in κεῖνος for ἐκεῖνος, κεῖθεν for ἐκεῖθεν, ῥύεσθαι for ἐρύεσθαι.

ε from ει in ἵκελος for εἴκελος.

α and ε in the middle of words.

Change of Consonants.

Attic σ = Homeric δ : ὀδμή = ὀσμή, ἴδμεν = ἴσμεν

ξ : ξύν = σύν.

,, θ = ,, τ : αὖτις = αὖθις.

,, σ = ,, θ : κεκορυθμένος = κεκορυσμένος.

σσ and τ are interchanged, as λίσσομαι and λίτομαι.

ρ after the augment for the sake of metre is not doubled.

Consonants inserted.

μ before labials to strengthen the syllable.

ν before θ in aor. 1 pass. : as ἀμπνύνθη, κρινθέντες, for κριθ., and before other letters : as νώνυμνος for νώνυμος.

σ in σμικρός for μικρός, ἐσπόμεσθα for ἑπόμεθα.

τ in πόλις, πόλεμος, and their derivatives, πτόλις, πτόλεμος.

CONSONANTS DOUBLED IN ORDER TO LENGTHEN THE VOWELS.

π in *ὅππως*; τ in *ὅττι, ὅττεο*; κ in *πελέκκῳ*.
λ after the augment in *ἔλλαβε, ἐλλισάμην*, &c.
μ in *ἄμμορος, ἔμμορε*; ν in *ἔννεπε*.
ρ after the augment in some words.
σ in *ὅσσος, ὀπίσσω*, in *ἔσσευα* after augment, in term. *σι* in third decl., as *νέκυσσι*; in places where δ is dropped before σ, as *φράσσομαι* for *φραδ-σομαι*.

VOWELS INSERTED TO EXTEND A WORD.

α before α: as *ὁράᾳς* for *ὁρᾷς, ἐλάαν* for *ἐλᾶν*. Also *αι* before *αι*, as *ἐκραίαινεν* from *κραίνω*.
η ,, η: *ἤην* for *ἦν, θήῃς* for *θῇς*.
o ,, ω: *ὁρόω* for *ὁρῶ, βοόωσι* for *βοῶσι, φόως* for *φῶς*.
ω ,, ω: *ἠβώωσα* for *ἠβῶσα, παραδρώωσι* for *παραδρῶσι*.
o after ω: *δώομεν* for *δῶμεν, μνωομένῳ* for *μνωμένῳ*.

In Homer open syllables are often due to the disappearance of a primitive consonant, as *ἕεδνα* for *ἑϝεδνα, ἐέλδεται* for *ἐϝέλδεται, ἴσος* for *ἴϝισος, ἕα* for *ἕσα* (cp. Lat. *eram*), *ἕην* for *ἔσην, ἠέλιος* for *ἀϝέλιος*.

THE DECLENSIONS.

Besides the case-endings peculiar to itself, the Homeric Dialect employs a suffix, *φι(ν)*, added to the stem of the word, and supplying the place of the Gen. or Dat. termination both in sing. and plural.

First Declension.

Singular.		Plural.	
Attic.	*Homeric.*	*Attic.*	*Homeric.*
N. *ᾱ*	*η*[1]		
G. *ᾱς*	*ης*	G. *ῶν*	*ᾱ′ων, ῶν, έων.*
	ᾱο	D. *αις*	*ῃσι(ν), ῃς.*
ου	*ω*		
	εω		
A. *ᾱν*	*ην*		

Second Declension.

Singular.		Plural.	
Attic.	*Homeric.*	*Attic.*	*Homeric.*
G. *ου*	*οιο, [οο], ου.*		
		D. *οις*	*οισι(ν).*

Dual.

G. and D. Attic *-οιν* is Homeric *-οϊϊν.*

[1] Except *θεά, a goddess*, and some proper nouns in *ᾱς*. Short *α* is generally unchanged, except in the case of abstract substantives in *εια, οια*: as *ἀληθείη* for Attic *ἀλήθεια, εὐπλοίη*. Also *κνίσση* for *κνίσσα*, and *Σκύλλη* for *Σκύλλα*. Some masculines used as epithets end in *ᾰ*; as *ἱππότα* for *ἱππότης*.

1. Homer once uses νοῦς, the contracted form of νόος. In all other cases we find the open form.

2. In Homer some proper names in -ως have a Gen. ending ο: as Gen. Πηνελεῶο, from Nom. Πηνέλεω-ς.

Third Declension.

For the Attic Dat. plural in -σι(ν) Homer also used -σσι(ν), and for -οιν in the Gen. and Dat. dual, -οιϊν.

In syncopated words, like ἀνήρ, G. ἀνέρος, ἀνδρός, γαστήρ, &c., Homer either retains or rejects the ε as occasion requires. Other differences in form will be best seen from the following tables:—

TERMINATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

Contracted Nouns.

-ος, Neut. Gen. -εος.		Example.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ος	N. -εα[1]	N. γένος	N. γένεα[1]
G. -εος or ευς	G. -εων, εσφι(ν)	G. γένεος, γένευς	G. γενέων
D. -ει or -εϊ	D. -εσσι, -εεσσι, -εσφι(ν)	D. γένεϊ, γένει	D. γενέεσι(ν), γένεσσι(ν)
A. -ος	A. -εα	A. γένος	A. γένεα

[1] Often pronounced γένεᾶ by Synæresis.

-ις, and ι, Gen. -ῐος (Att, εως).

Sing.	Plural.
N. -ις	N. -ιες
G. -ιος	G. -ιων
D. -ῑ	D. -ιεσσι
A. -ιν	A. -ις or -ιας

Sing.	Plural.
N. πόλις, πτόλις	N. πόλιες, πόληες
G. πόλιος, πόληος πτόλιος	G. πολίων,
D. πόλῑ, πόλει πόληϊ, πτόλεϊ	D. πολίεσσι(ν),
A. πόλιν, πτόλιν	A, πόλιας, πόλῑς, πόληας

-ας, Gen. -αος.

Sing.	Plural.
N, -ας	N. -ᾱ, -ᾰ
G. -αος	G. -αων
D. -αϊ or -αι, -ᾳ	D, -αεσσι(ν), -ασσι(ν)
A. -ας	A. -ᾱ, -ᾰ

Sing.	Plural.
N. γέρας	N. γέρᾰ
G. γέραος	G. γεράων
D. γέραϊ, γέραι	D. γεράεσσι(ν), γέρασσι(ν)
A. γέρας	A. γέρᾰ

Homer uses either the open or contracted forms of the Dat. as the verse requires.

-υς, Gen, -υος.

Sing.	Plural.
N. -υς	N. -ῦες
G. -υος	G. -υων
D. -ϋι, -ῦι	D. -υσσι(ν) -υεσσι(ν)

Example.

Sing.	Plural.
N. νέκυς	N. νέκυες
G. νέκυος, -ῦος	G. νεκύων
D. νέκυι	D. νέκυσσι(ν) νέκυσι(ν) νεκύεσσι(ν)

A. -υν	A. -υας, -υς	A. νέκυν	A. νέκυας, -ῦας, (γένυς, ἰχθῦς, contracted)

-ης and -ες, Gen. -εος.

Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ης, -ες	N. -εες, -ειϛ	N. εὐώδης	N. εὐώδεες, εὐώδειϛ
G. -εος	G. -εων	G. εὐώδεος	G. εὐωδέων
D. -εῖ, -ει	D. -εσι(ν), -εσσι(ν)	D. εὐώδεῖ, εὐώδει	D. εὐώδεσι(ν), -εσσι(ν)
A. -εα, -ᾶ	A. -εας, -ᾶς	A. εὐώδεα, εὐώδᾶ	A. εὐώδεας, εὐώδᾶς

In proper names in -κλέης, as Ἡρακλέης, the εε becomes η in oblique cases, as G. Ἡρακλῆος, D. -ῆϊ, A. -ῆα, V. -εῖς.

-ευς, Gen. -εος.

Sing.	Plural.	Example. Sing.	Plural.
N. -ευς	N. -ηες	N. βασιλεύς	N. βασιλῆες
G. -ηος, -εος	G. -ηων	G. βασιλῆος	G. βασιλήων
D. -ῆϊ, -εῖ	D. -ευσι(ν), -ησσι(ν)	D. βασιλῆϊ	D. βασιλεῦσι(ν) [ἀριστήεσσι(ν)]
A. -ηα, -εα, -η	A. -ηας	A. βασιλῆα	A. βασιλῆας
		V. βασιλεῦ	

N. Τυδεύς	N. Πηλεύς	N. Ἀχιλεύς Ἀχιλλεύς	N. Ὀδυσεύς (σσ)
G. Τυδέος	G. Πηλῆος Πηλέος	G. Ἀχιλῆος Ἀχιλλῆος	G. Ὀδυσῆος (σσ) Ὀδυσεῦς Ὀδυσσέος

D. Τυδεΐ	D. Πηλῆϊ Πηλέϊ Πηλεῖ	D. Ἀχιλῆϊ Ἀχιλλῆϊ, -εῖ	D. Ὀδυσῆϊ Ὀδυσεῖ
A. Τυδέα Τυδῆ	A. Πηλέα	A. Ἀχιλῆα Ἀχιλλῆα	A. Ὀδυσῆα (σσ) Ὀδυσσέα Ὀδυσῆ
		V. Ἀχιλεῦ Ἀχιλλεῦ	V. Ὀδυσεῦ(σσ)

Nouns in ως, Gen. ωτος, drop τ of Dat. and Acc. sing., and contract the vowels: as ἰδρῶ = ἰδρῶτα, ἰδρῷ = ἰδρῶτι, γέλω = γέλωτα, γέλῳ = γέλωτι. Χρώς has always Gen. χροός, Dat. χροΐ, Acc. χρόα, except χρωτός once, and χρῶτα once.

Nouns in -ων, Gen. -ωνος, sometimes take the short vowel o: as, Κρονίων, Gen. Κρονίωνος and -ίονος.

Nouns in -ως, Gen. -ωος, use the open form. But the following contracted forms occur: D. ἥρῳ [A. ἥρω], A. Μίνω.

ANOMALOUS SUBSTANTIVES.

N. Ἄρης, *the god Ares.*

G.	Ἄρηος	Ἄρεος
D. Ἄρει	Ἄρηϊ	Ἄρεϊ
A. Ἄρην	Ἄρηα	
V.	Ἄρες	Ἄρες

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. βοῦς, *ox.*	N. βόε	N. βόες
G. βοός		G. βοῶν
		D. βουσί(ν), βόεσσι(ν)
A. βοῦν [βῶν ?]	A. βόε	A. βόας, βοῦς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἀρνειός, *a ram.*		N. ἄρνες
G. ἀρνειοῦ		G. ἀρνῶν, ἀρνειῶν
D. ἀρνειῷ		D. ἄρνεσσι(ν), ἀρνειοῖς
A. ἄρνα, ἀρνειόν	A. ἄρνε	A. ἄρνας, ἀρνειούς.

Singular.	Plural.
N. γόνυ, *knee.*	N. γοῦνα, γούνατα
G. γουνός, γούνατος	G. γούνων
D.	D. γούνεσσι(ν), γούνασι(-ασσι)
A. γόνυ	A. γοῦνα, γούνατα.

N. γρῆυς, γρηῦς, *an old woman.*
G. γραίης
D. γρηΐ
A.
V. γρῆυ, γρηῦ.

Singular.	Plural.
N. δαίς, *banquet.*	N. δαῖτες
G. δαιτός, δαίτης, δαιτύος	G. δαιτῶν
D. δαιτί	D. δαίτῃσι
A. δαῖτα, δαίτην	A. δαῖτας.

N. δέος, *fear.*
G. δείους.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. δόρυ, *spear.*	N. δοῦρε	N. δοῦρα, δούρατα
G. δουρός, δούρατος		G. δούρων
D. δουρί, δούρατι		D. δούρεσσι(ν), δούρασι(ν)
A. δόρυ	A. δοῦρε	A. δοῦρα, δούρατα.

Singular.	Plural.
N. [κάρ], κάρη, *the head.*	N. κάρᾱ, καρήατα, κάρηνα
G. κάρητος, καρήατος, κρατός, κράατος	G. κρατῶν, καρήνων
D. κάρητι, καρήατι, κρατί, κράατι	D. κρασί, κράτεσφι
A. κάρη, κρᾶτα	A. κράατα, κάρηνα.

Stems: κάρατ, κάρηατ, κρᾶατ, κρᾶτ, κάρηνο.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. λᾶας, *a stone.*	N. λᾶε	
G. λᾶος		G. λάων
D. λᾶϊ		D. λάεσσι(ν)
A. λᾶαν.		

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. νηῦς		N. νῆες, νέες
G. νηός, νεός	N. A. V. νῆε	G. νηῶν, νεῶν, ναῦφιν
D. νηΐ	G. D. νεοῖν	D. νηυσί, νήεσσι, ναῦφιν
A. νῆα, νέα		A. νῆας, νέας.

We have the form νανσί in the compounds ναυσικλειτός and ναυσικλυτός.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ὄϊς, *sheep.*	N. ὄϊες
G. ὄϊος, οἰός	G. οἴων
D.	D. οἴεσσιν, οἴεσιν, ὄεσσιν
A. ὄϊν, ὄῑν	A. ὄῑς.

Singular.	Plural.
N. οὖς, *the ear.*	N. οὔατα
G. οὔατος	G.
D.	D. οὔασι
A. οὖς	A. οὔατα.

N. Πάτροκλος
G. Πατρόκλου, -οιο, -ῆος
D. Πατρόκλῳ
A. Πάτροκλον, -ῆα
V. Πάτροκλε, -εις.

Singular.	Plural.
N. *σπέος, a cave.*	N.
G. *σπείους*	G. *σπείων*
D. *σπῆϊ*	D. *σπέσσι, σπήεσσι*
A. *σπέος, σπεῖος*	A.

Singular.	Plural.
N. *υἱός, a son.*	N. *υἷες, υἱέες, υἱεῖς*
G. *υἷος, υἷος, υἱέος*	G. *υἱῶν, υἱέων*
D. *υἷι, υἱῖ, υἱεῖ*	D. *υἱοῖσιν, υἱάσιν*
A. *υἱόν, υἷα, υἱέα*	A. *υἱούς, υἷας, υἱέας*
V. *υἱέ*	V. *υἷες, υἱεῖς*

Dual, N. *υἷε.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. *χείρ, the hand.*	
D. *χερί*	D. *χείρεσιν* and *χείρεσσιν*
A. *χέρα.*	

ADJECTIVES.

υς, εια, υ. In Homer we sometimes find εη for Attic εια: as βαθέη (βαθεῖα, *deep*); sometimes also εα: as ὠκέα (ὠκεῖα, *swift*).

In the Gen. and Dat. είης and είῃ replace είας and είᾳ.

εὐρύς in Homer has Acc. εὐρέα in the phrases εὐρέα πόντον and εὐρέα κόλπον; elsewhere εὐρύν.

The forms θῆλυς, ἡδύς, and πουλύς are sometimes feminine.

ήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν. The contracted form ης, ησσα, ην is used, but rarely.

όεις, όεσσα, όεν. The οε is contracted to ευ in λωτεῦντα. Epic for Neut. όεν is όειν.

In Homer, besides πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, declined regularly like καλός, we also find the following forms:—

	Singular.		Plural.
	Masculine.	Neuter.	
N.	πολύς, πουλύς	πολύ, πουλύ	N. πολέες [πολεῖς]
G.	πολέος		G. πολέων
D.			D. πολέσι, πολέσσι, πολέεσσι
A.	πολύν, πουλύν	πολύ, πουλύ	A. πολέας.

The forms of ἐύς, *noble*, are:—

N. ἐΰς or ἠΰς ἠΰ

G. ἐῆος Gen. plural, ἐάων, *of good things.*

A. ἐΰν, ἠΰν

The neut. ἠΰ is only used in the phrase μένος ἠΰ.

The adv. is εὖ, but sometimes ἠΰ in compounds.

ης, ες. Homer uses a fem. form εια in compounds.

Comparison.

(1) *ώτερος, ώτατος*, are sometimes used for *ότερος, ότατος*, for the sake of the metre: as *κακοξεινώτερος, λᾱρώτερος, ὀϊζῡρώτατος.*

(2) Adjectives in *υς* and *ρος* have comparative in *ίων* and superlative in *ιστος*, as well as the regular forms.

Anomalous Forms.

ἀγαθός	*ἀρείων, βέλτερος, φέρτερος,* [*λώϊον, λωΐτερον* only in Neut.]	*κάρτιστος φέρτατος, φέριστος*
κακός	*κακώτερος, κακΐων, χειροτερος, χερείων, χερειότερος, ἥσσων*	*κάκιστος ἧκιστος ?*
ὀλίγος	[*ὑπ*]*ολίζονες*	
ῥηΐδιος	*ῥηΐτερος*	*ῥῄϊστος, ῥηΐτατος*
βραδύς		*βάρδιστος*
βραχύς	*βράσσων*	
παχύς	*πάσσων*	
μᾱκρός	*μάσσων*	*μήκιστος*

Πλέων, Neut. *πλεῖον*, the comparative of *πολύς*, has the following forms in the plural:—

N. *πλέες, πλέονες, πλείονες πλείους*
G. *πλεόνων* N.A. Neut. *πλείονα*
D. *πλεόνεσσι, πλείοσι*
A. *πλέας, πλέονας*

Singular.			Plural.
N. χερείων,	χείρων,	χεῖρον	
G. χέρηος,	χερείονος,	χείρονος	N. χέρηες, χείρονες
D. χέρηϊ,	χερείονι,	χείρονι	Neut. χέρηα, χείρονα,
A. χέρηα,	χερείονα,	χείρονα	χερείονα
	χερείω.		

NUMERALS.

Cardinal.

Besides the regular forms of εἷς, Homer occasionally uses ἰῆς = μιῆς, ἰῇ = μιῇ, ἴαν = μίαν, ἰῷ = ἑνί.

δυο. The epic forms of δύο are :—

N. δύω, δύο	δοιώ	δοιοί, αἱ, ά
G. δύω, δύο		
D. δύω, δύο		δοιοῖς, δοιοῖσι
A. δύω, δύο	δοιώ	δοιούς, άς, ά.

Alongside of τέσσαρες, -ας, Homer also uses the Æolic form, πῖσυρες, -ας.

Besides δώδεκα, Homer has δυώδεκα and δυοκαίδεκα.

εἴκοσι and ἐείκοσι are both found.

τρίτος = τρίτατος.
τέταρτος = τέτρατος.
ἔννατος = ἔνατος, εἴνατος.
ἕβδομος = ἑβδόματος.
ὄγδοος = ὀγδόατος.
πρῶτος = πρόμος.

PRONOUNS.

Personal.

ἐγώ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. *ἐγών, ἐγώ*	N. *νῶϊ, νώ*	N. *ἄμμες, ἡμεῖς*
G. *ἐμεῖο, ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μευ, ἐμέθεν*	G. *νῶϊν*	G. *ἀμμέων, ἡμέων, ἡμείων*
D. *ἐμοί, μοι*	D. *νῶϊν*	D. *ἄμμιν, ἡμῖν, ἦμιν*
A. *ἐμέ, με*	A. *νῶϊ, νώ*	A. *ἄμμε, ἡμέας, ἡμᾶς, ἦμας.*

σύ.

N. *σύ, τῦ́νη*	N. *σφῶϊ, σφώ*	N. *ὔμμες, ὑμεῖς*
G. *σεῖο, σέο, σεῦ, τευ, σέθεν*	G. *σφῶϊν*	G. *ὑμμέων, ὑμείων*
D. *σοί, τοί, τεί̓ν*	D. *σφῶϊν*	D. *ὔμμιν, ὑμῖν (ὔμιν)*
A. *σέ*	A. *σφῶϊ, σφώ*	A. *ὔμμε, ὑμέας*

οὗ.

G. *ἕο, εἷο, εὗ, ἕθεν [sui, eius]*	G. *σφωί̓ν*	G. *σφέων, σφείων, σφῶν*
D, *ἑοῖ, οἱ, ἵν, σφίν*	D. *σφωί̓ν*	D. *σφίσι(ν), σφιν, σφι, σφ᾽*
A. *ἑέ, ἕ, μίν*	A. *σφωέ*	A. *σφε, σφέας, σφᾶς.*

Note.—ἕ is used for *αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό.*

1. In Homer, the forms of the article which begin with τ are used instead of those of the relative: τοῦ = οὗ, τῷ = ᾧ, τοῖς = οἷς. · Also, τοί, ταί = οἵ, αἵ. We also find ὅ = ὅς, ὅου = οὗ, ἕης = ἧς, ᾗσι, ᾗς = αἷς.

2. The Homeric ὅστε or ὅτε is hardly to be distinguished from ὅς.

τις. *Indefinite.*		τίς. *Interrogative.*	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. τις, τι	D. τέοισι	N. τίς, τί	G. τέων
G. τεο, τευ	A. ἄσσα	G. τεό, τεῦ	D. τέοισι
D. τεῳ, τῳ			

ὅστις.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ὅτις, ὅττι	N. ἅσσα
G. ὅτευ, ὅττεο, ὅτεο, ὅττευ	G. ὁτέων
D. ὅτεῳ, ὅτῳ	D. ὁτέοισι
A. ὅτινα	A. ὅτινας, ἅσσα.

The other forms are the same as in Attic.

The *Possessive* pronouns have the following Epic forms:—

ἄμός, ή, όν = ἡμέτερος.
τεός, τεή, τεόν = σός.
ἑός, ἑή, ἑόν = ὅς (*suus*).
ὔμός, ή, όν = ὑμέτερος.
σφός, ή, όν, Dat. plural, σφοῖσι = σφέτερος.
νωΐτερος, α, ον.
σφωΐτερος, α, ον.

Reflexive Pronouns.—The compound forms ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, are not used by Homer. He supplies their place by declining together the personal pronoun and the pronoun αὐτός; ἐμέ αὐτὸν = ἐμαυτόν, οἱ αὐτῷ = ἑαυτῷ, &c.

VERBS.

Augments.

1. The *Syllabic Augment* may be rejected or retained at pleasure. Its use is determined by the measure of the verse, the rhythm, or euphony.

The iteratives ending in *-σκον, -σκόμην* never receive the augment.

2. The use of the *Temporary Augment* is as arbitrary as that of the Syllabic.

The following verbs beginning with a vowel sometimes take the Syllabic Augment in Homer:—

ἀνδάνω	*εἴλω*	*ἔννυμι*
εἴδομαι	*εἴρω*	*εἶπον*
εἶμι, I shall go	*εἶσα*	

Reduplication.

1. Reduplication in Homer is not confined to the Perf. and Pluperf. tenses, but is also used in the Aor. and Fut.

2. Reduplication is found, in addition to the common cases, in :—

1. The Future : as *κεκαδήσω, διδώσω.*
2. The Aorist Second, Act. and Mid., and with the reduplication continued through the moods: as *κεκάμω* from *κάμνω, πεπίθοιμεν* from *πείθω, λελαβέσθαι* from *λαμβάνω*..

3. The Syllabic Augment is in some cases added to the reduplication : as *ἐπέφραδεν* from *φράζω, ἐκέκλετο,* syncopated for *ἐκεκέλετο.*

4. The following verbs in Epic have the Attic reduplication in Second Aorist and Perfect:—

Second Aorists.

ἤκαχον, ἀκαχών, from [ἀχέω].
ἄλαλκον, ἀλαλκεῖν, from [ἀλέκω].
ἤραρον, ἀραρών, from [ἀραρίσκω].
ἥπαφον, ἀπαφοίμην, from [ἀπαφίσκω].
ἐνένῑπον, ἠνῑ́παπον, from ἐνίπτω.
ὤρορε, from ὄρνυμι.
ἠρῡ́κακον, ἐρῡκακέειν, from ἐρῡ́κω.

Perfects and Pluperfects.

ἀκαχμένος, from [ἄκω obsol.].
ἀλάλημαι, ἀλάλησθαι, from ἀλάομαι.
ἀνήνοθε, from [ἀνέθω]; ἐπενήνοθε, from [ἐνέθω].
ἄρηρα, ἀρηρώς, ἀραρυῖα, from [ἄρω].
ἀρήροται, from ἀρόω.
ἀκήχεμαι, 3 pers. plural ἀκηχέδαται, ἀκάχησθαι, from ἄχω.
ἐγρηγόρθασι, ἐγρήγορθε, from ἐγείρω.
ἐδηδώς, ἐδήδομαι, from [ἔδω].
ἐληλαμένος, ἐληλάδατο, -έδατο, from ἐλάω.
ἐμνήμῡκε, from ἠμύω.
ἐρηρέδαται, from ἐρείδω.
ἐρέριπτο, from ἐρείπω.
ὀδώδειν, from ὄζω.
συνοχώκατε [ὄκωχα], from ἔχω.
οἴχωκα, παρῴχηκεν, from οἴχομαι.
ὀρώρεται, subj. ὀρώρηται, from ὄρνυμι.

TENSE ENDINGS.

Active.

Present Tense.

Subjunctive.		Optative.	
Sing. 1 -μι : as λύωμι	= λύω	1	
2 -θα: as λυῃσθα	= λύῃς	2 -θα : as λυοῖσθα	= λύοις
3 -σι: as λύῃσι	= λύῃ.	3	

Note 1.—The Second Aorist follows the Pres. in these endings.

Note 2.—The long vowels of the Plural and Dual of the Subjunctive are often shortened in Homer.

Pluperfect.

Sing. 1 -εα = η, ειν : as λελύκεα for λελύκη, -ειν
2 -εας, -ης = εις
3 -εε, -ει = ει.

Infinitive.

Pres. -έμεναι, -έμεν : as πινέμεναι, πινέμεν, for πίνειν.

Passive and Middle.

Present Tense.

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
Sing. 2 -εαι = -ῃ	-εο, -ευ = -ου	-ηαι, -εαι = -ῃ
		3 -εται = -ηται

Plur. 1 -μεσθα = -μεθα
3 -αται = -νται. Also, -οίατο = -οιντο.

Imperfect.

Sing. 2 -εο, -ευ = -ου Plur. 1 -μεσθα = -μεθα 3 -ατο = -ντο

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Plur. 1 -μεσθα = -μεθα 3 -ατ αι = -νται, -μένοι εἰσί.

Future Middle.

Indic. Sing. 2 -εαι = -ῃ.

Aorist Middle.

Sing. 2 -ao = -ω. Plur. 1 -μεσθα = -μεθα. 3 -αίατο = -αντο.

Aorist Passive.

Sing. 1 -είω = -ῶ
2 -ήῃς = -ῇς
3 -ήῃ = -ῇ

Plur. 1 -είομεν = -ῶμεν
2 -είετε = -ῆτε

Infinitive Mood.

Aor. -μεναι, -μεν = -ναι.

General Remarks on the Verbal Forms.

The ending *θα* (an old form) is found in the 2nd pers. sing. Indicative of verbs in *μι*, as *διδοῖσθα* for *διδοῖς*; and frequently in the Subj. and Opt. of other verbs, as *ἐθέλῃσθα* for *ἐθέλῃς*, *βάλοισθα* for *βάλοις*.

The 2nd sing. Pass. takes either the uncontracted forms *-εαι*, *-ηαι*, *-εο*, *-αο*, or the contracted forms *-ῃ* (from *-εαι*, *-ηαι*), *-ευ* (from *-εο*), or *-ω* (from *-αο*).

The endings *-εεαι* and *-εο* stand by the side of forms in *-ειαι* and *-ειο*.

The Subj. 3rd sing. may have the ending *-σι* affixed: as *φέρῃσι* for *φέρῃ*.

The Infinitive is formed by connecting *-μεναι* or *-μεν* to the stem by an accented *ε*: as *ἀμυνέμεναι*, *ἀμυνέμεν* for *ἀμύνειν*.

Of verbs pure, *note* *οὐτάμεναι* and *οὐτάμεν* for *οὐτᾶν*.

The Imperfect and Aorist Indicative take the iterative endings *-σκον*, *-σκόμην*: as *μένεσκον*, *ῥίπτασκον*, *καλέεσκον*, *ῥήγνυσκον*, *ἐρητύσασκε*.

Imperfect.

In the 2nd sing. *-εο*, *-ευ* are used for *ου*.

Sometimes *-τον* and *-σθον* are used for *-την* and *-σθην* in the 3rd Dual.

The *εε* of the Imperf. is contracted to *η* (not *ει*) in the forms *ὁμαρτήτην* (*ὁμαρτέω*), *ἀπειλήτην* (*ἀπειλέω*), and *δορπήτην* (*δορπέω*).

Future.

Many pure verbs form a future without *σ*: as *τελέει* for

τελέσει; κορέεις for κορέσεις; ἐρύω for ἐρύσω; τανύω for τανύσω.

Aorist.

Some liquid verbs have σ in the 1st Aor.: as κείρω, ἔκερσα; [ἄρω], ἦρσα.

Some verbs which have σ in the Fut. form 1st Aor. without it: as χέω, Fut. χεύσω, Aor. ἔχευα or ἔχεα; καίω, Fut. καύσω; Aor. ἔκηα or ἔκεια.

The 3rd plur. Aorists 1st and 2nd Pass., ending in -ησαν, is often *shortened* into -εν: as δάμεν for ἐδάμησαν; ἔκταθεν for ἐκτάθησαν. Once we find -ην (not -εν) in μιάνθην; but it may be for ἐμιανθήτην, not ἐμιάνθησαν.

In the Infinitive we find the endings -μεναι, -μεν, for -ναι: as ἀναβήμεναι for ἀναβῆναι; θέμεναι and θέμεν for θεῖναι; ἀριθμηθήμεναι (Pass.) for ἀριθμηθήναι.

The uncontracted form έειν is frequently found: as ἰδέειν for ἰδεῖν.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

In the Perfect the κ, usually characteristic of pure verbs, is sometimes omitted: as πεφύᾱσι (for πεφύκᾱσι), κεκοτηώς.

In the 3rd plural Perf. Pass. -αται is used for -νται: as βεβλήαται for βέβληνται. And -ατο in the Pluperf. and Opt. for -ντο: as πεφοβήατο for πεφόβηντο.

The Pluperf. Act. ends in εα, εας, or ης, εεν for ειν or η, εις, ει.

CONTRACTED VERBS.

As a general rule, contraction is adopted or neglected to suit the metre.

VERBS IN -έω.

Active.

Present.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. 1	ποιέω, κιχείω	ποιέω, -έῃς, &c.	ποιέοιμι, &c.
Plur. 1	ποιέομεν, ποιεῦμεν		
2	ποιέετε, πενθείετε		
3	ποιέουσι, ποιεῦσι.		

Imperfect.

Sing. 1, Plur. 3 } (ἐ)ποίεον, (ἐ)ποίευν Sing. 3 θέεν, ἤσκειν (ποίεσκον, ποιέεσκον)

Infinitive, ποιήμεναι. Participle, ποιέοντος, ποιεῦντος.

Passive.

Present.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. 1	ποιέομαι, ποιεῦμαι	ποιέωμαι,	ποιεοίμην
2	ποίεαι	-εῃ, &c.	
Plur. 1	ποιεόμε(σ)θα, ποιεύμεσθα		
3	ποιέονται, ποιεῦνται.		

Imperfect.

Sing. 1	(ἐ)ποιεόμην, (ἐ)ποιεύμην	2 (ἐ)ποίεο
Plur. 2	(ἐ)ποιεόμε(σ)θα, (ἐ)ποιεύμεσθα	3 (ἐ)ποιέοντο, (ἐ)ποιεῦντο.

VERBS IN -ἀω.

ACTIVE.

Present.

Indicative.

Sing. 1 ὁράω, ὁρόω	2 ὁράᾳς	3 ὁράᾳ
Plur. 1 ὁρόωμεν	2 ὁράατε	
3 ὁρόωσι, δρώωσι.		

Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. ὁρόω, ὁράᾳς, &c.	ὁρόῳμι, &c.

Imperfect.

3 Dual, προσανδήτην, ἔασκον (ἐάω), περάασκον (περάω) iterat.

Participles.

ὁρόων, ὁρόωσα, G. ὁρόωντος.

General Remarks.

ἀω. The uncontracted forms in αε, αο, are found only in single words and forms: α sometimes becomes ε in the Imperf. tenses, as ἤντεον for ἤνταον. After contraction the contracted syllable is frequently extended anew, except before a personal ending beginning with τ. Thus:—

For ᾱ, ᾳ Homer uses ᾰᾱ, ᾱᾱ: as μενοινᾱ́ᾳ = μενοινᾷ, μ᾽ άασθαι = μνᾶσθαι, ὁράασθαι = ὁρᾶσθαι.

For ῶ Homer uses ωω, οω: as ὁρόω = ὁρῶ, δρώωσι = δρῶσι.

ῶ ,, οφ, ωοι: as ὁρόφμι = ὁρῷμι, δρώοιμι = δρῷμι.

Note. αε ,, η in 3rd dual of some verbs: so ὅρηαι = ὁρᾷ for ὁράεαι.

οη ,, ω in verbs in οάω.

έω. The forms in which ε is followed by ω, φ, η, ῃ, οι, ου, are not always contracted: as φιλέωμεν, φιλέοιμι, &c.

The other forms remain either open or are contracted as the verse requires. εο may become ευ: as γένευ, ἀΰτεον, or, even when uncontracted, may be monosyllabic by synizesis.

ε becomes ει sometimes: as φιλείω = φιλῶ.

ει ,, ει, or one ε is elided: as μυθεῖαι or μυθέαι = μυθέεαι.

εε ,, η sometimes in the 3rd Dual: as ὁμαρτήτην, ἀπειλήτην.

όω. Verbs in όω either—

(1) Follow the common rules of contraction;

(2) Do not take the contracted form, but lengthen ο into ω, and thus resemble the forms of verbs in άω, as ἱδρώονται; or

(3) Extend οου into οω, as ἀρόωσι = ἀρόουσι = ἀροῦσι

οοι ,, οφ, as δῃϊόψεν = δῃϊόοιεν = δῃϊοῖεν.

Obs.—The extended form ωο is limited to cases in which ου or ω is followed by two consonants.

VERBS IN -μι.

The 2 pers. sing. *Pres. Indic. Act.* has the ending -σθα : as τίθησθα for τίθης, διδοῖσθα for δίδως.

The 3 sing. *Subj.* has -σι : as ἱστῇσι for ἱστῇ, διδῷσι for διδῷ.

In the 2 and 3 sing. *Pres.* and *Impf.* forms from -έω and -όω are found : as ἐτιθει for ἐτίθη, διδοῖς for δίδως.

In the 3 plur. *Impf.* and 2 *Aor.* the endings are shortened thus:—

-εσαν to -εν : as ἔτιθεν = ἐτίθεσαν, ἔθεν = ἔθεσαν.
-ησαν ,, -αν : as ἔσταν = ἔστησαν, βάν = ἔβησαν.
-οσαν, -ωσαν ,, -ον : as ἔδιδον = ἐδίδοσαν, ἔδον = ἔδοσαν.
-νσαν ,, -ὔν : as ἔφὔν = ἔφυσαν.

Homer rejects σ in the 2 Sing. *Imperative Pres.* and 2 *Aor.* Mid. : as δαίννο for δαίννσο.

A short stem-vowel is lengthened before the personal endings beginning with μ or ν, to suit the verse : as τιθήμενος for τιθέμενος, διδοῦναι for διδόναι, ἴληθι for ἵλᾰθι.

The 2 sing. Imper. Pres. of ἵστημι is in Homer ἵστη, not ἵσταθι.

The following forms of the Aor. 2 Subj. are used by Homer :—

Contracted form. Attic.	Extended form. Homeric.
Sing. 1 στῶ	στήω
2 στῇς	στήῃς
3 στῇ	στήῃ, ἐμβήῃ, φήῃ, φθήῃ

Dual	στῆτον	παρστήετον
Plur. 1	στῶμεν	στέωμεν, στείομεν
2	στῆτε	στήετε
3	στῶσι	στείωσι
Sing. 1	θῶ	θείω, δαμείω
2	θῇς	θείῃς (θήῃς)
3	θῇ	θείῃ, ἀνήῃ, μεθείῃ
Dual	θῆτον	θείετον
Plur. 1	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θείομεν
2	θῆτε	(δαμείετε) θείετε
3	θῶσι	θέωσι, θείωσι
Sing. 1	δῶ	δῶ
2	δῷς	δῷς
3	δῷ	δώῃ, δώῃσι
Plur. 1	δῶμεν	δῶμεν, δώομεν
3	δῶσι	δῶσι, δώωσι.

εἰμί.

The following Homeric forms differ from the Attic :—

Present.

Indic. Sing. 2	ἐσσί, εἶς	Plur. 1 εἰμέν
		3 ἔᾱσι
Subj. Sing. 1	ἔω, εἴω	Plur. 3 ἔωσι
3	ἔῃσιν, ἔῃ, ᾖσιν	
Opt. Sing. 2	ἔοις	Plur. 2 εἶτ'
3	ἔοι	

Imper. Sing. 2 ἔσσο

Infin. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν
Partc. ἔων, ἐοῦσα, ἐόν.

Imperfect.

Sing. 1 ἔα, ἔ', ἦα, ἔον, ἔην, ἔσκον
2 ἔησθα, ἦσθα
3 ἔην, ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσκε Plur. 3 ἔσαν, εἵατο

Future.

Indic. Sing. 1 ἔσσομαι Plur. 1 ἐσόμεσθα
2 ἔσεαι, ἔσσεαι, ἔσσῃ 2 ἔσσεσθε
3 ἔσσεται, ἔσεται, ἐσσεῖται 3 ἔσσονται

Infin. ἔσσεσθαι
Partc. ἐσσόμενος.

THE ARTICLE.

Besides the usual forms, Homer has :—

Sing.	Plur.
	N. τοί, ταί = οἱ, αἱ
G. τοῖο = τοῦ	G. τάων = τῶν
	D. τοῖσι = τοῖς
Dual.	τοῖσι, τῇσι, τῇς = ταῖς.
G. D. τοῖϊν = τοῖν	

τοῖσδεσι, τοῖσδεσσι, τοισίδε = τοῖσδε from ὅδε.

Words in Homer which have lost an initial consonant or consonants as indicated by the metre and cognate languages.

1. Words which have lost the digamma :—

ἄγνυμι	ἐΐσκω	ἔτος
ἀλῆναι	ἕκας	ἠχέω
ἅλις	ἕκαστος	ἠχή
ἄναξ	ἑλικῶπις	ἠχήεις
ἀνάσσω	ἕλιξ	ἰαχή
ἄρνες	ἑλίσσω	ἰάχω
ἄστυ	ἔλπις	ἴκελος
ἔαρ	ἔλπω	ἴον
ἔθνος	ἐλπωρή	ἴς
εἶδος	ἕλωρ	ἶσος
[εἴδω]	ἕννυμι	ἵστωρ
εἴδωλον	ἔοικα	ἰτέα
εἴκελος	ἔπος	ἴτυς
εἴκοσι	ἔργον	ἶφι
[εἴκω]	ἔρδω	οἶδα
εἶλαρ	ἐρινεός	οἰκέω
εἰλέω	ἔρρω	οἶκος
εἴλω	ἑσθής	οἶνος
ἕλσαι	ἕσθος	οἶνοψ
εἶμα	ἑσπέρα	ὀπί
εἰπεῖν	ἕσπερος	οὖλος.
	ἔτης	

Doubtful are: ἁλῶναι, ἀραιός, ἄρδω, ἄριστον, ἕδνα, ἔθειραι, ἕκηλος, ἔκητι, ἑκών, ἐρέω, ἐρύω, ἐτώσιος, ἦθος, ἧκα, ἧλος, ἧνοψ, ἥρα, Ἥρη, Ἴλιος, ἰονθάς, ἶπες, Ἶρις, ἰωή, ἰωκή, οὐλαμός, ὦλξ.

2. Words which have lost the digamma before a consonant are: ῥήγνυμι, ῥέζω, ῥητός, ῥύομαι.

3. Words which have lost both the digamma and a sigma preceding it are: ἀνδάνω, ἔθω, εἴωθα, ἑκυρός (cf. Lat. *socer*), ἡδύς, ἥδομαι, and the pronominal forms, ἕο, οἷ, ἕ, and some others.

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